

*AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION*

Please replace paragraph [0043] with:

[0043] Operation of the valve 70 will now be described. The valve 70 is shown in FIG. 3 in the closed position with no current in the coil 82. The inlet port 126 is connected to a source of pressurized fluid. The fluid first enters the inlet port 126. The fluid travels through the filter 40, the orifice 140, and into the chamber 133. The fluid then travels through the bore 132 of the spool, through the pilot hole 99, and into the passageway 89 of the upper housing. The fluid acts against the tip 120 of the poppet 117 that is seated in the passageway 89 of the upper housing, causing the poppet 117 to move upward when force exerted by the pressurized fluid flowing from the inlet port 126 exceeds the spring force exerted by the spring 105. At that point, the poppet 117 moves upward, which in turn causes the rigid member 115 and the armature 86 to move up as well, thereby allowing the fluid to move from the pilot orifice 99 through the passageway 89 and out of the pilot tank connection 90. The upward movement of the armature 86 compresses the spring 105. The poppet 117 moves upward until the forces exerted by the pressurized fluid and the compressed spring 105 reach equilibrium. As the force exerted by the pressurized fluid increases, the poppet 117 moves up further and allows a greater volume of fluid to exit the pilot tank connection 90. This flow, also referred to as the “pilot flow,” causes the fluid pressure in the passageway 89 and the chamber 133 of the spool to drop below the fluid pressure at the inlet port 126. The resulting differential pressure across the spool 130 produces an upward force on the spool 130. When this upward force is sufficient to overcome the resiliency of the spring ~~140~~ 141, the spool 130 moves upward until communication is established between the inlet port 126 and the discharge port 127.